

# The Times-Dispatch

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 SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910.

## CAME MIGHTY NEAR SAYING "TAFT"

The Colonel came dangerously near mentioning Mr. Taft's name yesterday in his speech at Omaha about the Panama Canal and the progress that has been made in its construction, the greater part of the work that has been done in actual building having been done under Mr. Taft's direction and, partly, personal supervision. Applauding the greatness of this undertaking, the Colonel said, "our gratitude is due to every man who has taken an honorable part in any capacity in bringing about its performance." Inasmuch as Mr. Taft has taken an honorable part in carrying forward this great work and as Mr. Taft must be catalogued as of the genus homo, it will be seen that he can fairly claim to have been embraced in the Colonel's general compliment, and for this recognition he ought to be truly thankful. The Colonel might have said "every man with the exception of Mr. Taft," but he didn't, and as he is a bold bad man who is afraid of nothing and nobody, we must conclude that Mr. Taft is privileged to accept a moiety of what the Colonel said in praise of the builders down on the Isthmus. It might be that Mr. Taft would have appreciated just a word or two about himself, and his striving after the results that have been achieved, and it would have looked a little more respectful if he had not been included with the Dagos and Spaniards and Chinese and Japancian "niggers" and the rest of the workmen down there; but he must take what he can get and be thankful. One of these days the Colonel may reach that degree of magnanimity that will impel him to acknowledge that there is really such a man in the world as his old friend "Will."

The Colonel is bent now on fortifying the Canal. He says that it must be done, and that settles it. It is true that Mr. Taft has made some indelicate suggestions along this line, and that the Army engineers have been considering the best plans of doing this very thing and counting the cost, and all that; but it was not until yesterday that the people of the United States, and of all the world beside, were told by the voice of all authority that the Canal must be fortified, and there is nothing else to be done but to go along and do it, and do it quick. If there is no money to do it with, it must be done anyhow, even if it has to be done on a credit; probably some Harriman or other malefactor of great wealth would be willing to put up the cash to pay for it; but it must be done. Do you hear? and done as the Colonel directs.

Just think of what might happen if it should turn out that the trip of the United States "fleet" around the world, which we are told, assured the peace of the world, did not have that effect, really, and that some foreign Power, without the fear of God and the Canal before its eyes, would proceed to use the Canal, would not the United States be in a fix, to be sure?

Why, of course, the Canal must be fortified, else we "would incur, and quite rightfully, the contempt of the world," not to speak of getting licked to boot. More of it, and worse still, if any foreign fleet should sneak in through the Canal because we have not fortified it, that "would be a terrific blow at our prestige on the Pacific," notwithstanding that Pinchot succeeded in nominating Hiram Johnson for Governor of California on the Republican ticket, and failure to build forts "would be in essence treason to the destiny of the Republic," now shortly to become a monarchy on the cowboys and the ill-mannered people of Kansas City and the men of moral fibre (we think that a pretty clever description of Pinchot and Garfield and Glavis and Kerby) can bring it about.

The most terrible thing, however, for that will happen if these forts are not built is that "it would mean the complete abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine," a doctrine which was proclaimed long before the Colonel was born and proclaimed when we did not have any navy to speak of, when we were a handful of independent States and not a puissant Nation of the twentieth century or a hundred million people, and a doctrine that was maintained in its integrity for seventy-five years before the Colonel was the desperate Battle of Kettle Hill. Fortify the Canal! Why, of course, it must be fortified from end to end. Think of what we shall lose if it isn't, and, as the word has gone out, we may be sure that it will be done now.

The Colonel was very happy yesterday, not as happy as he was with the boys at Cheyenne, perhaps, but as happy as the circumstances would permit. We do not know where he will break out next, but that he will break out there is not the least room for doubt. His review of the achieve-

ments of his Administration is not the least interesting and spectacular part of his present expedition. Some nervous persons think that he is making mistakes; but we all know that the Colonel never makes mistakes.

## MR. BARNES, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Barnes, of New York, said last night that "hysteria has run riot through this country," and that "the question to be decided at the coming Republican State Convention at Saratoga is whether the Republican party will fight the disease or succumb to the interests of politicians seeking office or temporary acclaim." Mr. Barnes has accurately diagnosed the state of the Union, and we think that he has fairly stated the leading issue to be decided by the convention at Saratoga.

The fact that Mr. Barnes belongs to a much discredited faction of a thoroughly discredited party does not detract from the exactness of his aim, and while we should not care to follow Mr. Barnes, generally speaking, we are inclined to the view that there is less for the people of New York to lose by following bad men who do not deny their political wickedness than by training with the Pharisees, and especially the chief of the tribe, who have always heretofore made use of the rascals for their purposes. We hope that the Old Guard will make their fight to the end. Better the Old Guard than the eminent deserter from their ranks, who makes long prayers to be seen of men.

## KANSAS CITY MANNERS.

At the luncheon given to the Colonel by the Kansas City Commercial Club on Thursday, the Colonel drank a toast to the President—he could not help it—but immediately after this toast was offered, in which every one joined, according to the Press reports, another toast was offered to the Colonel as "The First Citizen of the United States." We suppose the Colonel also drank to that sentiment; he could not very well help it, in view of his sincere regard for the person in whose honor it was offered. However that may be, the incident must be accepted as indicating the Kansas City idea of good manners. If a toast had been drunk to "the distinguished guest of the Commercial Club," or something like that, no fault whatever could have been found with it, but to offer a toast to "The First Citizen of the United States" immediately after a toast was drunk, as custom required, to the President of the United States, was an exhibition of Western manners, for which no possible explanation can be made, except that the Kansas City people wished in this way to deliberately insult the President, who is acknowledged everywhere as "the first citizen of the United States."

While the Colonel is on his present tour, being a man of large experience and of gentle breeding himself, he should give the mob in the West some lessons in the art of decent behavior.

## A GENERAL BREAKING UP.

Mr. Ashton Starke, of this city, is a member of the National Tariff Commission Association, and has had considerable correspondence with John Candler Cobb, of Boston, the President of the Association, about the purposes the Association has in view and how they can best be advanced. In a letter written August 25, which is said to have set the Down-Easterners thinking, Mr. Starke suggested to President Candler that the time had come when the people generally should be made to understand that the Association "is a non-political organization whose members and officials may be of any party." Mr. Starke is not satisfied with the way things have been going, hardly anybody is, and particularly seems to have lost faith in both the will to do and the ability to accomplish of those who have been seeking to reach a better condition of affairs through the ancient and historic Democracy, at least this appears to be a fair deduction from what Mr. Starke says in his August letter to the head of his organization in Boston, a part of which we quote as follows:

"If ever the South is again to become a real factor in co-operation and sympathy with the administration of the government, the affairs of this country, the followers of the so-called Democratic party must be torn away from old moorings and the brain and energy of these people, of which there is so much held in bondage, brought into play by the diplomacy and the better element of the dominant party of the country. Time will never eradicate certain sentiments, and, if you please, some misconceived ideas, inborn in these people. In the last analysis they are the same yesterday, today and tomorrow. The South has not magnanimity from any source, not these ideas and sentiments militate in the least possible degree against the invaluable strength and action of these people freed from foreign association and accustomed to slow and profound thought. The South stands as the guardian of the United States and its progress in the world's great competition."

"Whatever is to be accomplished in this direction must be drawn out and fostered by the ruling spirits, the higher men and minds of the now dominant party. The thought of such possible consummation thrills me with a great conception of safety for this country in the future. I do not think there has been a time so propitious as now for a far-reaching stride in this direction, and no subject could offer such a broad gateway as this question of tariff, affecting as it does all classes, in all sections, and in no section of this country are opinions and ideas in a greater embryo state regarding this matter by reason of changed conditions and environments during the last decade than in the South."

"No greater stupidity have supposed shrewd men been guilty of than the 'feeling' put forth from time to time by the leaders of the Republican party to see what possibly might be done by the South in a political way. The advisers of the South have, with exception been men looking for office and preferment. The Republican party has never gotten any nearer the heart of the Southern people than Cook got to the North Pole, and his nearest approach was perhaps the coldest point.

The thing has all been gone about in the wrong way. To some it will ring of treason, yet, it would seem not too much a sacrifice at this time for any different or champion of the party to lay the name Republican as applied to a political party on the altar of disintegration, its traditions and accomplishments standing in memory its everlasting monument bearing the crown of glory placed there by those who will. As a name it has served its day, and the more basic basis for its old antagonist has accepted defeat, and is to-day without form or fashion. Extremes have been melted down so that to-day individual political creeds and holdings are as much like each other as like themselves, except in this matter of fact.

"A tariff platform, broad enough, fair enough, protective enough, reasonable enough, for the overwhelming majority of the patriotic public spirited people of this country to stand upon would speedily overtake the old one, the basis for values, and insure an era of repose and confidence such as our country so sadly needs, for some years to come."

"A new day would break upon the land and a spotless sun rise from beyond the shifting clouds."

We do not know exactly what all this means, nor is it all important that we should, but it would seem that one of the purposes of this new "non-political organization" is to form out of any of the members of the two existing great parties a new organization which will emancipate the South from its present supposed slavery to past political tenets and sentiments and adapt its future course to the "changed conditions and environments" developed during the last decade; for we are told by Mr. Starke that "the followers of the so-called Democratic party must be torn away from old moorings" and the adherents and champions of the Republican party are invited "to lay the name Republican as applied to a political party on the altar of disintegration," without disturbing its traditions and accomplishments which are to be left "standing in memory its everlasting monument bearing the crown of glory placed there by those who will."

The contract seems to be a rather big one; but if it would result in the putting down of the privileged classes, as it is hoped, and "establish a more stable basis for values and insure an era of repose and confidence such as our country so sadly needs," and cause a new day to "break upon the land" and "a spotless sun" to "rise from beyond the shifting clouds," it surely would be "going some," as the language of the bleachers would express it. We do not know, yet, what are the full plans and specifications which are always necessary in building a political party as they are in building a skyscraper or any other great structure; but what Mr. Starke says is worth thinking about—thought is the great crucible in which all such metals should be tried.

## HAVING LOTS OF FUN.

Henry Watterson is trifling with the feelings of the New York Evening Post, and "the Eastern Press" generally, because of their present attitude towards the Colonel. He knew it all along, he told them exactly what was going to happen, but they mocked at him even as the wicked bystanders laughed at one of the ancient Prophets, crying out to him "Go up, thou old bald-head," and they have barely escaped the fate of those wicked people who, according to the record, were eaten up by a bear, or some other sort of varmint, that rushed out of the woods upon them.

Mr. Watterson is fairly chortling with glee at the present embarrassment of these Eastern fellows, and he asks them in classic phrase "Under which king, Bonaparte? Speak or die!" They are speaking now, as the great Kentuckian has probably noted, with a great deal of verve, but what we should like to know is where the Kentuckian stands. Is he for Leody, or Taft? We know that, in his circumstances, he cannot really be for either, but if he had his way, which of these twain would he follow?

## MR. TAFT AND THE SUPREME COURT.

When Mr. Taft appointed Judge Lurton, of Tennessee, and Governor Hughes, of New York, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan protested vigorously against their selection. Mr. Taft took notice of the matter in a speech that he made at St. Louis, in which, referring to "the cant of the demagogues," he said:

"That court was constituted to preserve the rights of the people and the rights of the individuals against the people themselves whenever in the heat of emotion or temporary aberration they enacted measures which deprived the individual of his just rights under the Constitution. Hence it is that to me, a lawyer, the Supreme Court of the United States is the most sacred thing that we have in this Government, that the appointment of men to that bench is the highest and most sacred function that the Executive has to perform."

Moved by the recent seditious utterances of the Colonel, the New York World thinks "if Mr. Taft believed it to be his duty as Chief Magistrate of the Nation to defend the United States Supreme Court from Mr. Bryan's criticisms, in how much greater measure is it his duty to defend the Court from Mr. Roosevelt's wanton attack." It is not necessary, however, for Mr. Taft to add one word to what he said at the time of Mr. Bryan's attack on his appointment of Lurton and Hughes. His best answer will be the men he shall select to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Chief Justice Fuller and the retirement of Associate Justice Moody, now awaiting his action. It may be assumed safely that he will not confer with the Colonel about these appointments, and that he will not be moved by the clamor of the cowering, or the demands of the mob, or the capers of our modern Cataline to name men who "in the heat of emotion or temporary aberration" would be likely to deprive any litigants in the Supreme Court of their "just rights under the Constitution." There is occasion

for profound thanksgiving to Almighty God that Mr. Taft and not Mr. Roosevelt has the right of their selection. We do not think that the President need declare himself by speech or letter against the mouthings of the Colonel; but that his best answer will be the men he places in the seat of judgment.

## A NOBLE ENTERPRISE.

From the latest issue of the Farmville Herald we learn the story of the unselfish, fine service that the Virginia Normal League is doing for the poor girls at the State Normal School at Farmville. The League is chiefly composed of the young women attending the school. Its purpose is thus stated: "The State of Virginia gives free tuition at the State Normal School, Farmville, to several hundred girls. There are many, however, who cannot take advantage of these scholarships, because they cannot afford to pay their board. The main purpose of the League is to maintain an aid fund to help such girls attend school, so that they may become self-supporting and a means of support to loved ones."

This organization began without a cent of capital. The treasury is not large. The dues are one dollar the year for members. A few gifts have been made to the League, but they have been small. The membership is practically confined to the students at the school, its alumnae, and its faculty, although a few people unconnected with the institution have availed themselves of the privilege of associate membership.

How quickly funds are put to use is demonstrated by the following incident related in the Herald: "At the beginning of last session one of the teachers gave a ten-dollar gold piece to the League. As she handed this money to an officer, she said, 'I have saved this for the League, for I believe in it.' When the chairman of the finance committee saw this money she said, 'Oh, that looks good to me. I am going to give it to a girl who is here without a cent.'"

That the spirit of service dwells in the school at Farmville is shown in the way in which this movement has the backing of the young women there. It cannot be said that many of the students have much money, and yet they are willing to give what they can to this excellent cause. Last April the student body made a contribution. The class of 1910, "preferring flesh and blood to pictures and statuary," made up the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and left it as their parting gift to their alma mater. The class president, speaking for the class, said: "I want to do this, for there will be no end to the good the money will accomplish." She knew whereof she spoke.

Not a cent of the League's money lies idle. It is in constant use. For the coming year, eight hundred dollars has been promised. Several young women will receive this aid as a loan, to be returned in easy payments, without interest and without compulsion, when they have become self-supporting. "The young women who have been aided show their gratitude and their staunch integrity by the touching sacrifices which they make in order to return the money as soon as possible, so that it may help some other girl. . . . One young woman left school in June, saying she was going to teach next year, for she couldn't ask aid again and so deprive some other girl of a chance. . . . Two officers of the League had to plead most earnestly with another young woman before she would consent to let her name go in as asking for aid for another session. She left in June, saying that she was going to work this summer and try to make some money so that she would not need what the League had promised her. The efforts that she is putting forth to get an education are truly heroic."

Each year the League has to turn away deserving girls for the reason that it has lent all its funds. There are many capable and fine young women who need friendly help "just long enough to give them a start." From all parts of Virginia come appeals to the League for aid—"heart-moving appeals from girls themselves, from friends, from anxious fathers and mothers. Quite recently a letter came from a good woman much interested in two girls who went last session four miles to school. The roads were very rough and often the weather was bad, yet they went, sometimes walking, and sometimes riding the same horse. The woman said she felt the League could make no mistake in aiding these girls, for they were girls of fine mind and excellent character and the best pupils in school. The superintendent of the county in which these girls live said, 'I have taught them. All they need is an opportunity.'"

Other demands made upon this organization are by girls who have already been to the school, but who have found on going home that they have not enough money to return. A touching story of ambition and courage is told of a girl who went to the school in the hope of securing aid and found that there was none for her. When they told her that she could not be helped by the League, her eyes filled with tears. "I hate so much to go back," she said; "if I could just get help until January I see my way clear to stay the rest of the session." Thanks to President Jarman, she was allowed to remain, but when the year

ended she learned that she could not come back, "for her mother needed her assistance."

It is a noble work that the League is doing. The young women who are giving their mates to this splendid work, "preferring flesh and blood to pictures and statuary," deserve the highest commendation. They are not deaf to the voice crying in the wilderness. With all their might they are trying to lend a hand to the young girls all over Virginia who seek the larger life and wish to come under the ennobling influence of higher education. These young women at Farmville have learned that finest of lessons that any school can teach—the lesson of social service. They are like unto the woman of old of whom it was said, "She hath done what she could."

Other people in Virginia might join in this work, as they are invited to do by the League. The cause is one that deserves support. It would enable more of the deserving young women of Virginia to avail themselves of the opportunities which the Commonwealth holds out to them. An investment in such an organization will bring returns which cannot be estimated in figures.

There is not a horse or a mule or a cow or a goat in Virginia that should depend upon Western or Northern hay for its "roughness," and none would be required to do so if the possibilities of Virginia soil were developed as they should be. Last year the hay crop of this State only aggregated \$66,000,000, and it took 160,000 acres to produce this crop, which was worth \$3,000,000, or more than \$12 the ton. The season must have been very bad or the farming very poor.

Yesterday a dealer in hay and grain said that he only sold Western hay, hay from Ohio and other milder States, because the hay grown in Virginia would not supply more than half the actual demand in the State. With anything like proper cultivation the ordinary lands in Virginia should produce not less than four tons to the acre; the production now is a little more than one ton. It is a gross indignity to a true Virginian horse or mule to offer it Ohio hay when better hay can be grown in Virginia. Probably, if we should give a little more attention to the conservation of our own natural resources in Virginia, we would get along a good deal better.

From thirty-five to forty carloads of hay a day are required to feed the horses and mules in the town of Richmond, not including Manchester. Every bale of this hay ought to be grown in Virginia.

The Baltimore Evening Sun speaks of Professor Richard L. Garner, the foster father of "Susie," the little chimpanzee lady, as "this Baltimorean." As matter of fact, Professor Garner is a native of the grand old Commonwealth of Virginia, and acquired his first acquaintance with the Simian language in Charleston, South Carolina, where he established an entente cordiale, as it were, and the rest of it has been comparatively easy. We should expect the Charlotte Observer to claim this discovery, and in time, the Patriotic Orders in that town will doubtless put up some sort of tablet to both Garner and Susie; but we are pained that the Baltimore paper should try to steal Garner from his native State.

Among the advantages of the city as a summer resort instead of the country, the Boston Transcript notes that the city people can always enjoy at moderate prices the best of "country fare," fresh from the farm, while the summer boarders in the country pay exorbitantly for second quality stuff. The men can do their shopping in town without the risk of being crushed to death in the bargain counter rushes. In the city the people can always go to the baseball games, and so on. Have you looked at our returning tourists and noted how tuckered out they are, while we who have had a peaceful time while they were away are just as bright and fresh "as is of our walk the way?" Moral: Stay at home and avoid the rush.

City Council ought to give more authority to the Police Commissioners, if they are to regulate the traffic. They have power to "regulate" the wagons and other vehicles when they are standing still, and need little or no regulation, but they cannot get at them fairly when they are moving. Isn't this a queer thing that should have the attention of the fathers?

It was a great song, and the singer's voice filled the holy place with its wonderful beauty. But there was not one among the devout worshippers present who could distinguish a word that was sung. It is often the case in church singing. Why?

In reply to one of the correspondents of The Times-Dispatch asking why windmills are not used for the purpose of generating electricity in conjunction with storage batteries, the Petersburg Index-Appel says: "Probably to keep Roosevelt from monopolizing the business."

We make bold to quote as follows from a private letter received yesterday from a highly respectable man in this community: "I have styled the 'Colonel' the great Poser; but seriously I regard him as the most dangerous demagogue of our time. He seems to have no proper sense of propriety as a guest, witness his talk in London, nor any regard for the Constitution and the laws, witness his 'high-jinks' while he was Chief Magistrate of our country." This is a fair estimate of the Colonel, and it is soaking into the American conscience.

# Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

## Industrial Facts.

1. Is Danville the largest manufacturing city of cotton in the South? Lynchburg, Va., the second largest manufacturing city of wool in the United States? OLD K. A.

1. No.  
2. No.

## Bible Hints.

Somewhere I read a list of scriptural references, each one beginning "When in need of." Can you give it?

1. When in need of comfort, read Isaiah xli.

2. When in need of companionship, read Proverbs i.

3. When in need of composure, read Psalm xli.

4. When in need of confessing sin, read Nehemiah i.

5. When in need of confidence, read Psalm xli.

6. When in need of consecration, read Romans xii.

7. When in need of consideration of others, read Romans xiv.

8. When in need of conviction of sin, read Romans vi.

9. When in need of counsel, read Proverbs viii.

10. When in need of access to God, read Ephesians ii.

11. When in need of advice, read Psalm xxv.

12. When in need of anointing of the Spirit, read Acts i.

13. When in need of assurance, read 1 John iv. 5.

14. When in need of benevolence, read 1 Cor. xii.

15. When in need of Bible study, read 2 Tim. iii.

16. When in need of boldness, read Acts iv.

17. When in need of cheerfulness, read Psalm xli.

18. When in need of Christian fellowship, read Psalm lxxviii.

19. When in need of church attendance, read Psalm lxxviii.

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